

326-304 BC

Rome

## SECOND SAMNITE WAR

- (a) Cause - Capture of PALAEOPOLIS by the Romans
- (b) Battle of CAUDINE FORKS (321 BC)  
Romans suffered a bad defeat
- (c) Decisive Battle - BATTLE OF BOVIANUM (305 BC) - Romans Victorious
- (d) Result: - 1. Samnites pleaded for peace and the old treaty was renewed.  
2) Roman colonies were established &

and military roads were built; the  
first of which was the VIA APPIA, from  
Rome to CAPUA.

326 BC - 304 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Second Samnite War - 22 years

The Samnites gained the first successes notably that of the battle of CAUDINE FORKS, but later the Consul FABIVS overcame them. Their Capital, Beneventum was stormed in 305 BC, and the power of Rome was acknowledged.

326-304 BC

Second or Great Samnite War

Rome encroached on LIRIS.

321 BC Battle of Caudine Forks, T. VENTURIUS

& Roman legions trapped in narrow mtn pass  
Samnites led by Pontius slaughtered most.  
Rest of Romans surrendered

Battle of Capua won by Romans

Roman leaders: Q. Fabius RULLIANUS and P.  
DECIVS MUS.

The Samnites beg for peace and are

considered on an equality with Rome.

326 BC

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Alexander Crossed the INDUS R. and advanced to the HYDASPES (SUTLEJ), where PORUS, an Indian king, resisted stoutly, but was finally defeated, after the third of Alexander's three great battles. PORUS received his kingdom back from Alexander. He then reached the HYPHASIS (BEAS), which was the limit of his advance; his soldiers absolutely refused to go further. After nearly

losing his life at the siege of MULTAN, he  
made his way to the mouth of the INDUS

June 326BC

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Alexander was at the banks of the HYDASPES (now the Indus) preparing to meet one of the most formidable adversaries of his career. PORUS, who stood nearly 7 ft tall

Across the river he had arrayed his 50,000 infantry, horse, cavalry and war elephants



June 326BC

Alexander wanted to confuse Porus. He drilled his men up and down the riverbank as if preparing for action.

Eventually, tiring of false alarms Porus pulled in many of his night watches.

Alexander's scouts had found the ideal crossing 17 mi upstream where

a wooded island, masked the men.  
Dividing his men into 3 distant groups,  
Hefanda led the crossing under cover of night  
aided by a severe thunderstorm and he  
appeared before Porus at dawn. Concealing  
part of his Cavalry, Alexander led the  
rest in a charge, hoping Porus would take  
the bait. He did. The hidden Cavalry pounced.  
The other contingents of Alexander's army  
joined. The Macedonians surrounded Porus  
& captured him & brought him to Alexander.  
In reply to the question how he wished to  
be treated, said, "like a king." Sworn to loyalty  
to Alexander, he was.

The Jhelum river was a raging hell. Swollen with monsoon rains, the river lay between Alexander and his foe, Indian King Porus.

With characteristic cunning Alexander divided his army to confuse the enemy and led an assault force up river.

They crossed at night in volent  
rain. Pruss's army fell. His  
troops were elephants accompanied in  
agony, pressed with spears.  
Solonke was the mud, that  
and chased that Alexander men  
became more weary.  
This was his last great battle  
in Prussia. In 325 BC he followed  
Andros R. down to Patola

326BC

\* was the monsoon season.  
Alexander's men were demoralized  
by the incessant rain  
on the banks of the HYPHESIS  
(now the Beas R.) Alexander's troops  
at last rebelled.

Enraged Alexander pulled Achilles-  
like for 3 days in his tent. When  
his men did not budge, he

emerged. Against the ground, which  
conveniently indicated he should turn  
back. On the way back Alexander was  
at his most sorry! he slumped  
all over his by what country he called  
general

326 B.C.

Early in 326 B.C. Alexander  
crossed the Indus, fought  
his way slowly through  
Taxila and Rantapindi to the  
south and east, encountered  
the army of King Porus  
defeated 30,000 infantry, 4,000  
cavalry, 300 chariots and  
200 elephants and slew

12,000 men, when Pius  
having fought to the last,  
was killed, Alexander admiring  
his courage, statue



His Army could take no more.  
Having returned to KABUL from  
well beyond the OXUS River, they  
refused to march any further.  
Alexander began journey back  
to Babylonia

He sent part of the Army back  
by sea while he himself marched  
with the remainder along the

the doctor MARKAN lost  
A large part of his army died in  
the desert of thirst & hunger

326BC

In Rome, the Proconsulate  
was introduced

326 BC

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After more than 8 yrs of plunder  
and 11,000 miles of arduous march  
that brought them no nearer home,  
his men intensified incipient despair

326-304BC

Second Samnite war

326BC

BUCEPHALUS (A black horse)

Horse of Prince Alexander.

Alexander rode BUCEPHALUS  
while he conquered the world.  
After BUCEPHALUS died Alexander  
built a new city named  
BUCEPHALA.

He died in 326BC. after the battle  
on the HYDASPES River.

The city Bucephala was founded  
there by Alexander in his  
honor.

326-304 BC

1512 Dates J-BK

Rome

Second SAMNITE War.  
Caudine Pass. (321 BC)



326 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

After the battle of HYDASPES,  
Alexander invaded India to  
the HYPHASIS R.

326-304 BC

CELTS

Second Samnite War. Rome fights  
the Samnites and Etruscans, Celts,  
Sabines, Lucanians and Umbrians

326-304 BC

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Second Samnite War.

Romans defeated at Caudine Forks.

Forced to pass under the yoke.

326-304 BC

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305 BC Romans Victorious
- (d) RESULT
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